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TWO CENTS.

The Cases of Du Pont in Delaware and Blackburn in Kentucky.

A DIRECT ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE

That Would Prevent Such a Condition of Things.

ANOTHER WAY SUGGESTED The report says:

Said an observing politician to a representative of The Star today: "We have in this Du Pont case and in the present deadlock in the Kentucky legislature two very strong reasons why United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people. I do not mean, of course, any reflection on Mr. Du Pont himself, or on his case as it is now presented to the Senate. If I were a member of that body I think I'd vote to seat him. My reference is to the protracted and acrimonious wrangle in the Delaware legislature during the session when Mr. Du Pont . was elected, and when that wrangle block-

ed the way of all other business. The Two Cases Stated.

"You remember the episode. Mr. Higgins, who was standing for re-election, had a majority of his party with him, but was opposed by a man named Addicks. Mr. Addicks had been a liberal contributor to campaign funds, and was asking for the senatorship as a return favor. Just enough republican members of the legislature sup-ported him to bring about a deadlock, and almost the entire session was consumed in an effort to make a choice. The people of the state got no returns at all from that body in the way of legislation, and if Mr. Du Pont is not seated they will be deprived even of the one result that was

"In Kentucky, for nearly sixty days now, the legislature has been fruitlessly trying to elect a Serator. The body is evenly divided on political lines. Scarcely anything else has been attempted. The people of the state are asking for some very important legislation. A new constitution has but recently gone into effect, and its provisions here and there need strengthening. But cently gone into effect, and its provisions here and there need strengthening. But the election of a Senator blocks the way. And yet the probability seems to be that not even that duty will be discharged. The session expires by limitation on the 17th instant, and the new legislature to be chosen will not assemble until January, 1898.

How to Avoid Such a Conditon.

proper. The people would already have decided at the polls the question of the successors of Mr. Higgins and Mr. Blackburn." "Is sentiment on the subject of a change gaining any ground?" 'I really cannot say. I am afraid not.

It will have to be effected by an amendment to the Constitution, and amending the Constitution is slow business Resides the present method seems to please a certain class of senatorial aspirants, and they would have to be reckoned with.' "Is there no other way by which it might

be done? One Other Way.

"Something might be done by nominating senatorial candidtes at the state conventions, and in that way instructing the legislatures when elected. That was done, I believe, in the case of Gen. Palmer in Illinois and maybe in other cases It might be made to serve in every state. The main point is to enable the legislatures when they meet to proceed at once with the busi-ness which really has brought them together, without requiring of them a service charged with personalities, and certain, if not promptly performed, to lead to bickerings and confusion. Where the dominant party's expression as to the Senator has already been registered, all that will remain for the legislature to do will be to ratify that action formally.'

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

The Conference at San Salvador in Regard to the Boundary.

Senor Calvo, charge d'affaires of Costa Rica, referring to the news telegraphed to and published in The Star yesterday that Nicaragua and Costa Rica would submit to the government of Salvador the longstanding dispute about the boundary line between them, said to a Star reporter to-"This statement not being correct, I

deem it convenient to state that, properly speaking, there is no boundary question. The limits between Costa Rica and Nicaragua were settled by a treaty between the two countries, dated April 15, 1858. Questions have been raised by Nicaragua, both about the validity of this treaty and about the meaning of some of its provisions; the whole subject was submitted to the deci-sion of President Cleveland, as arbitrator, who, by his award of March 22, 1888, de-clared the treaty to be valid, and gave interpretations of those points about which Nicaragua pretended to be doubtful. Although the award was accepted by both parties, and notwithstanding the friendly efforts of the government of Costa Kica to have the boundary line marked by monuments, this work remains unfinished, not on account of any omission on the part of Costa Rica. The government of Salvador offered its 'fraternal mediation,' and its good offices having been accepted by both parties, they are represented just now at San Salvador in order to establish the form in which the boundary line will be ma-terially marked. That is all."

Acts Approved.

The President has approved the act relating to final proof in timber culture entries; the act granting the Gainesville, Mc-Alester and St. Louis Railroad Company right of way through the Indian territory, ard the acts granting pensions to Anna Kelly, George W. Case and Jane Dulaney.

A Medal of Honor.

By direction of the President, a medal of Lonor has been awarded to Louis J. Bruner, late private company H, fifth Indiana volunteers, for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Watkin's Ford, Tenn., December 2, 1863. This soldier passed through the enemy's lines under fire to give to a battalion, then in a perilous posi-tion, information which enabled it to reach a place of safety. Otherwise it would have been destroyed or captured.

Naval Payments.

The Secretary of the Navy has made the first payments on account of the construction of gunboats Nos. 11 and 12 to the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me. These vessels are to be paid for in twenty installments, ac-cording to the progress of the work.

Government Receipts. National bank notes received today for redemption, \$264,249. Government receipts-

From internal revenue, \$516,544; customs, \$885,673; miscellaneous, \$14,213.

Report From the House District Committee Submitted Today.

Washington Alone Among Cities-Has No Public Library-Passage of the Pending Measure Urged.

Mr. Wellington of Maryland today submitted to the House the report of the District committee on the library bill. The bill will be called up for action in the House next Monday, which will be District day

"Great interest has been manifested by the people of the District in the project of a free public library and reading room in the city of Washington. The library bill has been recommended for passage by the District Commissioners and indorsed by the trustees of the public schools, by the board of trade, by the Federation of Labor, by the press of the District and by public-spirited citizens generally. The sentiment for its adoption seems to be universal. The Senate has already passed the bill by unanimous vote, and there can be no question as to the expediency of the measure. The city of Washington is the capital of our nation and within the last quarter of a century there seems to have awakened among its citizens the desire to make it a city worthy of the American people. Much has been done toward the ornamentation and beautifying of its public buildings and streets and the upbuilding of such public institutions as are recessary for the education and comfort of

he citizens. "But the matter of a free library to be conducted at the public expense has been neglected and there is not a public library in the city of Washington accessible to its citizens, for their use, saving only the Washington free city library which has been in existence for about a year and is dependent upon free contributions and voluntary sub-scriptions. It has been well said that in the matter of books there is want in the midst of plenty in the national capital. The Congressional Library and the departmental libraries and other private libraries have hundreds of thousands of volumes, but they cannot be used in such manner and to such advantage as is desirable for the general public. Therefore a free library, such as is contemplated in the bill, is a manifest necessity. Over 30,000 school children in the District who have reached the age when books, if not a necessity, are at least a great advantage, demand such a library. Twenty thousand government employes demand such a library and 25,000 working men of the

District are in the same position.

"From information in the hands of the committee there is not in the United States a city having the population of Washington that has not a free public library, and on the other hand hundreds of cities, towns and villages have free public libraries, supported by local taxation. The "Such a condition of things could not, of course, have arisen in either state under a law requiring the election of Senators by the people. Both the Delaware and the Kentucky legislatures would in that case have been able to give their whole time to the consideration of legislative measures proper. The people would already have decided at the polls the question of the sucby a city or public corporation gives better results than that which is invested in the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries. The Washington city free library stands ready upon the passage of this bill, and the establishment of the li-brary to merze its books and properties into the free public library so established, and doubtless when the citizens of the District find the government and municipal powers have created a library they will give it financial aid and we may look forward in the near future to a splendid li-brary, having such success as a project so praiseworthy is eminently entitled to The committee submitted with the report

an extensive appendix. THE INDIANA'S PROGRAM.

To Be Docked at Port Royal Next Week.

The Navy Department has decided upon Thursday, March 12, as the day for the docking of the big battle ship Indiana at Port Royal, S.C. The decision was arrived at a few days ago, and preparations are teing made for exercises on an extensive scale. The impression among nearly all the

members of the House committee on naval affairs has been, and still is, that the "docking" would not take place, owing to the fact that the ship could not cross the bar at Port Royal. This was the case un-til a few days ago, when it was ascertained that by dredging the bar a passage for the Indiana could be made. A member of the committee on naval affairs said that there was not a dock in the country in which the Indiana could be placed, but the clerk of the committee says that the Port Royal dry dock will accommodate her all right. The Indiana is now at Hampton Roads, but will sail in a few days for Port Royal.

The docking is to be made a big occasion in South Carolina, where such affairs are somewhat new. Excursions are to be run to Port Royal from all portions of the state. The papers announce that "the gov-ernors of South Carolina, Georgia and In-diana and their staffs, the naval board and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives and the naval reserve and military of South Carolina will attend."

THE CAPE TOWN CONSULATE.

Mr. Mulligan's Name Was Withdrawn at His Own Request.

The nomination of Mr. James Mulligan as United States consul at Cape Town, South Africa, has been withdrawn by the President, at the request of the nominee, who does not fancy an indefinite residence in southern Africa under existing and prospective conditions. Mulligan recently serv ed the government as consul general to Samoa, and is now at home on leave of absence. He is still borne on the rolls as the incumbeat of that office. His nomination to the South African consulate was based on nis frequently expressed disinbased on his frequently expressed disinclination to return to Samoa. Whether he has changed his mind on that point is not stated. Neither is it stated who will be

nominated in his stead as consul at Cape Fown, an office that will pay \$3,000 a year after the 1st of July next, although Mr. Tarmey of Missouri is mentioned in that

connection. Personal Mention.

Mr. T. Munroe Ellictt is lying critically ill with pneumonia at his residence, No. 1824 H street. James H. Nixon of New Jersey, connect-

ed with the Department of Justice during the administration of President Harrison, has been appointed a judge of the New Jersey court of errors and appeals. Lieut. Col. George B. Dandy, U. S. A. retired, is on a visit to the city.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George W.
Simpson of the New York navy yard is in the city under special orders.

Enlarging a Military Cemetery.

The Secretary of War has authorized the enlargement of the San Francisco Military cemetery by the addition of the tract of land now a part of the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, situated on the northwest side of the cemetery.

Republican Congressional Committee. The republican congressional committee old a meeting at the Capitol this evening at 8 o'clock to elect a chairman and to transact other routine business.

ELECTING SENATORS THE FREE LIBRARY BILL CABINET GIVES

Premier Crispi Announces Their Retirement.

EXCITING SCENE IN PARLIAMENT

Various Names Considered for Prime Minister.

ADVICES FROM ABYSSINIA

ROME, March 5.-The ministry announced ts resignation in the chamber of deputies teday, and Premier Crispi added that it had been accepted by the king.

The excitement throughout Italy, caused by the defeat of Gen. Baratieri at Adowa or Adua, Abyssinia, Sunday last, by the Abyssinians, with the loss of from 5.000 to 10.000 men killed and wounded, according to generally credited reports, shows little sign of abatement.

It is true, however, that the disturbance caused by the news of the great disaster and the consequent display of indignation against the government has been greatly ircreased by the calling out of the army reserves of the class of 1872, which calls 80,000 additional men into active service. The majority of these reservists are married men, whose families will thus be deprived of their chief or only support for an

definite period. Thus, at Milan and other places, serious rioting has occurred when the reservists were preparing to obey orders, and in many cases they have been prevented by force, women and children leading the agitation, from leaving their towns. Railroad cars have been demolished, rails torn up and telegraph wires cut, and the police have been beaten and stoned into helplessness. The soldiery have been attacked, the bayor ets have been freely used, and men and wemen, frenzied with rage, have thrown themselves on the naked steel of the troops. Large numbers of arrests have been made, he troops everywhere are either confined to barracks or occupying the streets, and night has been turned into day by torchlight processions, indignation meetings, riotous demonstrations in public squares and in front of municipal and government buildings.

This is a summary of what has occurred. in a greater or lesser degree, at Milan, Florence, Turin, Como, Terrera, Belluna, Lodi, Verona, Parma, Bergarmo, Naples, Brescia, Venice, Hassara, Palermo, Cremona, Catania, and almost any other town mentionable. The agitation has been spread to the

country districts, and from all sides accounts of rioting and indignant protest, of bitter denunciation and loud cries for vengeance upon those who have been re-sponsible for the terrible reverse to the

Feeling Against Baratieri. The report that General Baratieri had

committed suicide turns out to be incorrect, uld seem as if that would have been the best thing he could do under the circumstances, for if the darker and darker reports that are reaching Rome from Mas sowah are substantiated he will have great difficulty in escaping a capital sentence on his trial by court-martial. It is said among other things that he deserted his troops while the latter were fighting gallantly consists as the same of th lantly against overwhelming numbers of Shoans, and that he fled to a spot 400 kilo meters from the scene of the massacre (for that seems to be the proper term for the route of Italy's troops) without knowing or apparently caring what became of Generals Dabormida and Arimondi, whose columns have never since been heard from, so far as can be ascertained here. The column of troops commanded by General Albertone also appears to have been crush-Albertone also appears to have been crushed and that officer is still missing.

The war office today admitted that "at least" 150 Italian officers were killed, but the officials still refuse to admit that over 5,000 men were killed. They say, however, that they "believe" 9,000 Italian troops and 8,000 native troops in the Italian service were engaged (17,000 in all) ian service were engaged (17,000 in all), and that "nearly all" the artillery, am-munition and supplies fell into the hands

of the enemy. Guarding the Ministry.

The official and private residences of the cabinet ministers, the royal palace, the embassies, and all important public buildings here were guarded by troops through out the night, and the soldiers are still on duty this morning. The neighborhood of the chamber of deputies is held by a strong force of infantry and police, and every precaution has been adopted to quell an outbreak should there be such a dis-

turbance.

In addition to the crowds of people be enging to this city, large numbers of per sons, including many socialists, reached Rome from the country yesterday evening and this morning. Nearly all the deputies are in town, and Capriani, the socialist leader, has boldly declared that proposals will be submitted in the chamber of depu ties to impeach Premier Crispi and his min-isters upon the charge of mismanagement of the Abyssinian campaign.

Rudini Would Not Accept.

An intimate friend of the Marquis de Rudini, the opposition leader, is quoted as saying that Rudini will not consent to accept office during the present crisis. He is reported to be of the opinion that Signor Crispi, whose friends have now rallied strongly to his support, should be compelled to straighten out the difficulties into which he has led the country, and that the defeat of Gen. Baratieri is not so much a misfortune as the greater financial trou-bles which are likely to follow.

This view of the case is shared by some of the more thoughtful newspapers. The say that Italy is confronted by a knotty problem, whether it would not be better to nake peace at any price with the Abyssinians than incur the immense expense involved in undertaking a successful campaign against Abyssinia. Fears are expressed that the disaster of Adowa will ave a very bad effect upon Italian securities abroad, and any finance minister would nder the circumstances, dread the task of loating another loan.

The financial aspect of the situation, con-sequently, may be such as to alarm Crispi's enemies that they may not press him to the wall, even if they are in a position to do

Resignation of the Ministry.

In spite of the strong force of troops and police present about the chamber of deputies today, it was with difficulty that order was maintained. As it was, the soldiers and police were frequently jostled by the excited populace, and had it not been for the great forbearance displayed by the authorities many serious disturbances would have occurred.

would have occurred.

The chamber of deputies was crowded and the galleries packed with excited spectators. The crowds about Monte Citorio, upon which the chamber of deputies stands, every now and again raised cries of "Down with the government!" "Death to Baratieri!" etc., and from the galleries, previous to the entry of the ministers, a number of persons were ejected by the nonumber of persons were ejected by the po

lice for uttering similar cries.

Almost immediately after the appearance of the premier, who was greeted with cheering by some of his supporters and by cries of derision from his opponents, he announced that the cabinet had resigned, and that the king had accepted its resig-

nation. The announcement was followed by loud after the refers, which were heard by the crowds outside, and, being understood, were taken up and echoed far and wide. Some moprogram.

ments clapsed before the cheering sub-sided, and even then the loud, excited shouts of the leftists continued for a time. Crispl gazed calmly upon the shouting, cheering deputies, as if such a demonstra-tion was quite an ordinary occurrence, and, when he was again able to make him-self heard, he added:
"The ministers will remain at their posts

The ministers will remain at their posts "The ministers will remain at their posts until their successors are appointed."
More cheers and shouts of disapproval followed this statement, after which the president of the chamber asked that the house adjourn until the crown decided upon the successors of the ministers who had just announced their resignations.

The left raised a storm of protest against the proposition, saying that the govern-

the proposition. saying that the government should be impeached, that the public were entitled to know who was responsible for the disaster in Abyssinia, and that there was no excuse for not making public promptly all the facts in the possession of the ministers. the ministers.

But when the protest of the left had been exhausted the house adjourned, pending the appointment of a new cabinet. After the adjournment of the chamber

After the adjournment of the chamber the Piazza of Monte Citorio and the adjacent streets remained filled with excited crowds of people until they were dispersed by the police and soldiers, who occupied all the approaches to the house of parliament. Signor Crispi, after leaving the chamber of deputies, made a similar statement in the senate, which adjourned sine die.

King Humbert has already consulted with several statesmen regarding the formation. several statesmen regarding the formation of a new cabinet. Among those who have been sent for by his majesty are the presidents of the chambers, the Marquis di Rudini, Viscount Venosta and Gen. Ricotti.

Late Details of the Disaster. Later advices received here from Masso wah show that although the rout of the Italians was complete the extent of the disaster is somewhat less than rumor has made it, This is said to be owing to the fact that the Shoans did not pursue the Italians to Asmara, as was at first reported, and parties of stragglers who were be lieved to have perished are now arriving there. This has caused a renewal of the complaints against the government for not giving the official estimate of the number of killed and wounded, which, however, is still believed to be over 5,000. still believed to be over 5,000.

It appears that a majority of the generals approved of Geri. Baratieri's attack, and all accounts agree that Gen. Albertone pushed too far ahead and engaged in a regular battle, his artillery consisting of fourteen guns, delivering a crushing fire upon the enemy, until the whole Shoan army dashed against Gen. Albertone's forces and they were comprelled to yield army dashed against Gen. Albertone's forces and they were compelled to yield. On the arrival of reinforcements, it appears Gen. Albertone made a second attack under the cover of the artillery, which is described as being splendidly handled, and he kept the Shoans at bay long after the final retreat had been sounded. Eventually the Askaris broke and the terrible rout began. Pursued and pursuers mingled together, running and fighting mile after mile.

In the meanwhile Gen. Arimondi's brigade had been packed on the other ridge of the pass, there not being space enough for the troops to deploy or assist Gen. Albertone. The result was that Arimondi's men became demoralized, although a few companies fought gallantly, while the re-mainder were only passive onlookers of the slaughter of their comrades by the Stoans, who cut them down, shot them or crushed them beneath stones in great

gade became panic stricken and fell an easy prey to the tribermen, who swarmed up the ridge, driving the Italians before them and cutting them them without mercy.

Gens. Baratieri, Arimondi and Cara, with their revolvers in their hands, did everything possible to stay the flight of the troops. But the efforts of the officers were futile, and the rout and slaughter continued. Numerous instances of personal valor displayed by the Italian officers and men are recounted.

Later the whole of Gen. Arimondi's bri-

OVATION TO SATOLLI.

Welcome Extended to the Cardinal Last Night at Denver. DENVER, Col., March 5.-The reception to Cardinal Satolli in Denver has been a perfect ovation. He was accompanied from Santa Fe by Archbishop Chapelle and Father Francolon, and at Colorado Springs he was met by Father Malone, editor of the Colorado Catholic, who provided a special Pullman car to bring him to Denver. At the depot here he was met by Bishop Matz and a large concourse of cit-

izens. Immediately after the arrival of the party a reception was given at Logan Avenue Church, attended by the clergy, Catholic societies and hundreds of school children. Bishop Matz welcomed the papal representative, and the latter responded in Ital ian. After this ceremony Bishop Matz en tertained the cardinal and a score of cler gymen at a luncheon. At the public reception last night the rotunda of the Brown Palace Hotel was insufficient to accommodate the thousands eager to pay their re spects to the cardinal. Addresses of welcome were made by E. L. Johnson for the laity and Bishop Matz for the clergy. Cardinal Satolli responded in Italian, the sub stance of his address being repeated after ward in English by Archbishop Chapelle Cardinal Satolli will remain in Denver un til Friday.

BURNED SPAIN'S FLAG.

Angry Men at Leadville Resent the Insult to America. LEADVILLE, Col., March 5 .- There was most intense excitement in this city last night when the news was received of the burning of the American flag by the Spaniards.

The news came while the ice palace fes tivities of Irish day were in full blast, and the report spread like wildfire. The Irish-Americans and hundreds of others quickly assembled in front of the Herald Demo crat office. There was some difficulty in securing a flag of Spain, but finally one was discovered in the stock of a dry goods merchant, and the crowd quickly found kindling wood, and the emblem of the haughty Castilian was laid on it.
With a mighty cheer the wood was ig nited, and while the crawd sang "America" and "Columbia" the flag of Spain was consumed to sales.

LAST NIGHTS FIRES.

Damage Caused at Johnstown and Long bland City.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa, March 5.-The fir last night damaged property to the extent of \$100,000. The heaviest losers are John Hannan, \$40,000; insurance, \$20,000. Johnstown Democrat, 220,000; insurance, \$4,000. H. M. Benshaff, dob printer, \$6,000; insurance, \$1,000. Nathan Miller, grocer, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,000.

There was great excitement. The wildest scenes witnessed since the terrible night of the flood of 1880 prevailed. The firemen worked heroically, and with the assistance of volunteers the sames were finally controlled. A number of firemen were slightly injured by falling walls, but no one was seriously hurt. NEW YORK, March 5.-The loss by the

fire in Long Island City last night is es-timated at \$100,000: The principal loss is on the bagging factory of Peter Young. GERMANE'S NAVY.

The Reichstag Votes for More Cruisers BERLIN, March J. The reichstag today dopted credits to the amount of 5,252,000 marks for 'cur crussers and a torpedo-di-vision boat and for several torpedo boats,

after the minister for loreign affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, had disclaimed that the government proposed a big navy

STREET EXTENSIONS

The Commissioners Opposed to Bills for Individual Streets.

ADVERSE INDORSEMENT AND LETTER

What Senators Proctor and Gallinger Say on the Subject.

THE MATTER TO COME UP is a strong feeling that President Cleveland

The question of street extensions may oon come before the District committee of the Senate in a pointed manner. When the highway act was declared unconstitutional by Judge Cox the suggestion was made on many sides that the next step in order would be to introduce a bill curing the defects of the original measure, so as to enable the Commissioners to go ahead with the work of securing rights of way through the property now obstructing the systematic extension of the streets. Nothing of that sort has been done, however, for it has been thought wise to wait until the appeal taken by the District Commissioners from the decision of Judge Cox should have been decided by the Court of Appeals.

The suggestion has been frequently made that all of the objects of the highway act could be attained from time to time by passing individual bills providing for the extension of certain streets and avenues in the line of the city system to form the skeleton of the suburban system to form the skeleton of the suburban system of streets, which would naturally take their direction from the main thoroughfares. In accordance with this policy bills were introduced recently in the Senate by Mr. McMillan for the extension of 14th street to the Spring road, and for the extension of North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home grounds.

The Commissioners' Object.

These bills were referred to the Commissioners, as a n:atter of course, and were received back today by the District committee with the Commissioners' adverse indorsement, accompanied by a letter in which the Commissioners say:

"Leaving out of consideration the intrinsic merits of the propositions embraced in these bills, the Commissioners would deem the enactment of all such measures inimical ot the public interests, by establishing precedents involving a departure from the wise and comprehensive purpose of 'Apact wise and comprehensive purpose of 'An act to provide a permanent system of high-ways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities,' approved
March 2, 1893 (the highway act). The policy
contemplated in this act was the outcome
of many years of experience of the municipal authorities of this District and of Conpal authorities of this District and of Congress, in dealing with the subject of street extension, and was decided upon as the only practical way to secure harmonious and economical results in that direction. To depart from that policy would be a retrograde step, which would reopen the whole question and involve a repetition of the costly and emparrassing complications which led to its adoption. The Commissioners are satisfied that the law, with such modifications, if any, as shall be found necessary to remove any questions as to its constitutionality, presents the best methods of dealing with the subject, and therefore are constrained to discourage legislation not consistent with its general plan." It is probable that at the next meeting of the District committee, to be held a week from tomorrow, the matter of street extensions will be taken up, and the Commission-ers' action on these bills will be thoroughly discussed. There is already developing a strong sentiment against the proposition advanced by the Commissioners that pending the action of the courts and perhaps of Congress on the original highway act there should be nothing done in the way of stree extensions. If the opinions of two of the leading members of the District committee, who were interviewed this afternoon for The Star are to be taken as an indication The Star, are to be taken as an indication of the trend of opinion in the committee, the bills in question are liable to be promptly

passed over the Commissioners' veto Senator Proctor's Views.

"I have not seen the letter of the Commissioners," said Senator Proctor, "but it does not seem to me to be a good policy to wait for the courts to decide the constitutionality of the highway act as long as that measure has been declared inoperative by one of the occupants of the District bench. My theory is that it is a far better measure economy in public administration to supply whatever necessities there may be in ply whatever necessities there may be in the way of street extensions as soon as pos-sible after they develop, and I am firmly of the belief that if there is today any need for street extension anywhere in the Dis-trict, such, for instance, as 14th street, there ought to be individual bills presented and passed without reference to the Court of Anneals or any other recent. passed without reference to the Court of Appeals or any other court, so long as the present plan of city streets is observed in making such extensions. I cannot conceive why the Commissioners should discourage efforts to make systematic extensions pending the decision of the court. It looks to me like an attempt to coerce Congress for the Commissioners to say that we shall not the Commissioners to say that we shall not make certain extensions until the highway act is cured of its defects."

Senator Gallinger said to The Star re-porter that he was emphatically of the belief that the two houses of Congress ought to go ahead with street extension bills just as fast as possible, now that the court of lower jurisdiction had pronounced unfavorably upon the highway act.

What Senator Gallinger Says. "The chances of a reversal of that judge-

nent," he said, "by the Court of Appeals are

too slim to be depended upon, and it is a waste of valuable time for us to wait for such a remote contingency. Property values in these suburban regions are increasing constantly and each year that the extensions are delayed the expense to the District of extensions becomes greater. I do not like this attitude on the part of the Commis-sioners to resist all efforts to secure individual legislation on these lines, and I hope that the bills in question will be pushed through if there is a real necessity for the exten-sions. I very much doubt whether a bill curing the constitutional defects of the highway act could be passed at this session or the next. There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in opposition to that act in certain quarters of the District that might have its effect in Congress, and I think it is foolish to depend upon the very slight chance of pulling the highway act out of the hole into

which it has fallen."
Senator Proctor said he understood that there was a case pending in the Court of Appeals involving very much the same conditions as those of the appeal from the de-cision of Judge Cox on the highway act, but he thought perhaps the Commissioners hoped to secure judgment in that case within a fortnight that would give a clue to the probable action of the court on the main ques-tion. He did not express himself on the ad-visability of passing individual measures.

Bluefields as a Health Resort. United States Consul O'Hara at San Juan

del Norte, Nicaragua, has informed the Secretary of State that the municipal recerds show that from November, 1894, to December 31, 1895, there were ninety-eight births and eighty-seven deaths in the town of Bluefields, Nicaragua, out of a total population of 2,000. He adds that Dr. Frank Nailer, quarentine officer of the Louisiana board of health at Bluefields during the season of 1895, says that if Bluefields were better known it would soon become a famous health resort.

A Bitter Feeling Against Mr. Cleveland's Treatment of the Legislative Power.

The Cuban Incident May Be Seized

The difference of opinion between the

on to Bring the Matter to

a Direct Issue.

President and Congress on the Cuban ques tion promises the development of a con troversy more interesting to this country than is the war in Cuba. In Congress there is too ready to disregard Congress in all matters. Many think that he takes pleasure in treating Congress with contempt. This feeling has been growing for a long time and has been given a good deal to feed upon. The disposition is to join the issue with him and settle the question of how far the executive is independent of Congress. Thus far there has been nothing but talk on the subject. Bitter speeches have been made on the floor of both houses and still more bitter talk has been indulged in around the fires in the cloak rooms. The irritation over the course of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the treasury officials has found expression in this way. has found expression in this way, and the general discontent has ripened the situation for a direct issue to be made now that Mr. Cleveland indicates a purpose to disregard the practically unanimous expression of opinion by both houses.

To Test His Power. The opportunity is apt to be seized upon

as a most favorable one, and the accu-

mulated irritation is expected to find expression. Strong influences are at work in the effort to prevent a conflict of authority, but the indications are that the feeling in Congress is too strong to be controlled. Those who want to avoid trouble are anxious to delay the matter by hanging the concurrent resolution up in conference until the impetuous element has had time to cool off. Mr. Hitt and Speaker Reed had a conference this morning over the ques-tion of appointing conferees on the part of the House, and it is understood that Mr. lteed argued very strongly against being in too great hurry about the matter. Delay might have a cooling influence, if it were not for the official statement of the administration attitude given out b. Secretary Olney. With that announcement that after the concurrent resolution is fixed up in conference and sent to the President it will be ignored staring them in the face temporize. They want to go directly at the question in a way to determine whether or not they can compel the President to carry out the wishes of Congress in the matter

Mr. Allen's Joint Resolution. Mr. Allen introduced a joint resolution in the Senate today, directing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba. There is no great significance in this action on his part, since he does not represent any one but the populists. From other sources, however, a joint resolution recognizing the belligerency and, perhaps, be indepe response to the sentiment in favor of as-serting the authority of Congress and forcing the President to act, it is regarded as probable that such a joint resolution may, after some delay, be adopted by both houses. It would not be expected to have as strong support as was given to the other resolutions, yet little doubt is expressed that it could readily be passed over the President's veto if necessary. The spirit of the thing is to force Mr. Cleveland's hand, and see how far he may go in re sistance of the will of Congress. It is not improbable that if he should way he would refuse to regard it when passed over his veto, holding that it dealt with a matter outside the province of Con-

It is this situation that the more conservative men fear and are anxious to avoid. The extremists, however, are eage to make the test of their power. An at-tempt would be made to impeach the President if he should ignore a joint resolution on this subject passed over his veto, and a serious situation would be brought about.

Will Be Soon Passed. It is probable that the concurrent reso-

lution will be brought out of conference very soon and be sent to the President. Some time will then have to be given for the President to consider the matter, and the feeling in Congress may die out somewhat by that time.
In the "foreign relations circle" of the Senate there is a general understanding that the Senate conferees are going to yield when they get into conference and accept the House resolutions.

A SUSPECTED FILIBUSTER.

The Schooner Mallory Seized by the Revenue Cutter Morrill.

Word came to the Treasury Department late yesterday afternoon of the seizure of the schooner C. R. Mallory off Long Boat Inlet, Fla., by the revenue cutter Morrill. Capt. Herring, Tuesday evening, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. The vessel and cargo, which included a large supply of arms and ammunition, were turned over to the United States marshal at Tampa to await the action of the United States district attorney.

It appears that the Morrill left Tampa Tuesday morning under orders from this city to seize the Mallory and the Ardell, because of alleged filibustering. The cutter sighted the Mallery off Long Boat, some distance in the gulf. The Morrill signaled to the schooner to heave to, but the latter. paying no attention to the order, crowded on sail and tried to escape. Then the cutthe schooner. The Mallery still gave no heed, and finally the Morrill fired a solid shot across the schooner's bows; still the latter kept her course, and then the Mor-rill sent a solid shot which grazed the schooner's mast and caused her to heave

Mallory had a crew of five men besides the captain, all Americans. She was heavily loaded with arms and ammunition. The Morrill brought the Mallory to Port Tampa yesterday morning and placed her in charge of a deputy United States marshal. It has been rumored here for several days that the schooners Mallory and Ardell would sail for Cuba with arms. The Mallory is a staunch and fleet schooner, owned by Cottrell & Finlayson of Cedar Keys, Fla. Cottrell is United States

On being boarded it was found that the

collector of customs at that port. There is quantity of munitions on the schooner valued at \$20,000. The Mallory's paper show that she was cleared from Cedar Keys for Fort Myers, Fla.

MR. JOHN HAYES HAMMOND.

He Cables Secretary Olney That He is

Well Treated. John Hayes Hammond, the American mining engineer who is under bail at Johannesburg awaiting trial on a charge He has shown zeal and good judgment. rendering me great service. I am well treated by the government. Preliminary trial commences next week. I have no fear of the ultimate result, as I am inno-

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TO BREAK GROUND

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Construction of the American University to Begin.

CEREMONY FIXED FOR NEXT TUESDAY

When Work Will Be Commenced on the Hall of History.

PLANS CF THE BUILDING

After a number of disappointments rought about through unexpected circumstances, the American University will at last be under way in less than a week from now. The authorities reached this decision within the last two or three days, and so, next Tuesday, ground will be broken for the first building of the universiy-the hall of history. Details of the formal ceremony which will mark this, the first, step in actual building of the homes of the university, have not been fully decided upon, but as a number of invitations have been sent out to prominent ministers and laymen of the country who live near enough to be able to reach here, it is expected that the gathering will be a notable cr.e. Among the gentlemen who may possibly be here are Bishop William Warren, the bishop who presides next week at the annual session of the Baltimore conference, President John F. Goucher of the Women's College of Baltimore, and probably all of the board of trustees, many of whom are from other parts of the country. pected that the gathering will be a notable

Ceremonies Arranged. The ceremony will take place at 2 o'clock

n the afternoon, and the program will include an address or two and the lifting of he spade of earth. For convenience of the invited guests and others of those who expect to witness the ceremony coaches will be provided, which will leave the office of the university in the Lenman building in time to arrive at the grounds. building in time to arrive at the grounds. Complete plans have not been decided upon as to the landscape of grounds and the groupings of the buildings, but Vice Chancellor S. L. Beiler was out at the Heights today with one of the engineer officers of the District office and decided upon the site of the Hall of History. It will face the east, and it is expected that the rest of the group of administration buildings will be near it. Some details yet remain upon the plans of the structure before it will entirely be completed, but not enough to prevent the work being actively pushed from next Tuesday. The foundation story, from next Tuesday. The foundation story, which will rise about eight feet above ground, will be of rock-faced granite. Particular care has been placed upon the selection of material for this building, as all the rest of the buildings will, to a large extent, conform to it. The architecture is classic, and the building is to be of two stories and basement.

Plans of the Building.

The ground plans indicate an edifice wide by 176 feet long. In the lower story there are to be offices, toilet and cloak rooms, and temperarily a few rooms which may be used for lecture purposes. The building will run north and south, with the entrance through a large and handsome portico in the east or front side. Entering through this portice the first thing to strike the eye is to be a large entrance hall, thirty-six feet square. On the other side of a corridor opposite this entrance hall there will be the museum and library. The museum, however, will be for historical purposes, though it is possible that temporarily some of the other collections of the university will be placed within it. Each of the two floors is to be divided by broad corridors running the entire length of the building, ten feet wide, The other portion of the first floor will be occupied by a number of smaller rooms arranged in suites of three, having a professors' room, seminaire room and lecture room. Directly over the museum and library there has been planned an assembly or auditorium room. This is to be nearly square, having the dimensions of about fifty by fifty feet. The rest of the upper story will be divided off similarly to the lower floor. In connection with the erec-tion of the building it is expected that the ground which will be used for the administration buildings, of which History Hall is one, will gradually be graded, so that when the time comes for the erection of the next building the grounds will be

MAYOR SUTRO MAD.

in better shape.

His Letters Denouncing the Funding Bill Scheme Seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.-Mayor Sutro was furious when he heard of the seizure by post office authorities of communications addressed by him to Representatives and Senators at Washington warning them of the schemes of Huntington to compass the passage of the funding bill. His anger was occasioned not so much by the stoppage of the letters as from the fact that he had not been notified by the postmaster of the seizure. He considered that the holding of the letters had caused the loss of valuable time in the fight against the funding bill, and that he should have been told that the department considered the envelopes objectionable, so that he might have devised other means of placing master of the seizure. He considered that them in the hands of the members of Con-

gress. The letters referred to were sent out from San Francisco, and contained literature denouncing the funding bill. Across the top of each envelope were the words: "C. P. Huntington would not steal a red-hot stove." It was claimed by postal authorities that this was a violation of a rule prohibiting the carrying of envelopes inscribed with libellous or scurrilous words, and that Mr. Sutro has rendered himself liable to prosecution for his offense.

TO MEET AT CLEVELAND.

Announcement to the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythins. LIMA, Ohio, March 5 .- Supreme Chancellor Richic of the Knights of Pythias has issued a proclamation that the Supreme Lodge will meet in Cleveland August 25, ard saying that, if satisfactory arrangement can be made locally and with the railroads, the encampment of the military branch of the order may be held there. The centennial of Cleveland is to be com-memorated in August, and if possible arrangements will be made to secure the camp vacated by the Ohio National Guard for the Knights of Pythias.

ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

Gold Democrats Request Senntor Blackburn to Retire. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.-A special from Frankfort says: Eighteen of the leading gold standard democrats of the general assembly have made a formal request of Senator Blackburn to withdraw from the race for Senator. His failure to

of treason, has cabled Secretary Olney as comply will result in at least eighteen mem-fellows: "Please record my appreciation bers withdrawing their support from him.

Their action is the most important that has been taken in the senatorial contest on the democratic side since the comination of Senator Blackburn. This action has been contemplated for two weeks. The five gold standard members, Messrs. Weissinger. Carroli, Speight, Violett and Walker, was have been standing out against Swaater Blackburn, did not sign the pages.